

LEADING ARTICLES—January 13, 1928  
EMPLOYEES URGED TO CO-OPERATE  
COMMUNITY CHEST QUESTIONS  
KEEP THE WATCH FIRES BURNING  
JURY SYSTEM DOOMED  
A CRIME WAVE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## A Night University

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 165 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallors No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 214 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1928

No. 50

## Employers Urged To Co-operate

(By International Labor News Service.)

An emphatic declaration that organized labor will maintain present wages no matter what the cost and a challenge to employers to co-operate with labor in the establishment and maintenance of sound economic standards and industrial peace, are highlights in New Year messages by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

President Green is optimistic over the outlook for 1928, predicting that it will be a banner year for industry, equalling or exceeding the prosperity of 1926, which set a record. Economic conditions are stable and will remain so unless present wage levels are disturbed, he says.

"There are good reasons for the belief that 1928 will be a banner year," Mr. Green writes. "One of the most important is that wages will be maintained by organized labor no matter what the cost. Another is that management has been successful in eliminating to a great extent the inefficiency of past years and practical economies have been brought about. Both management and labor have sought to eliminate waste, and they have succeeded in a marvelous way.

### Wage Increases Seen.

"There is every reason to believe that not only will labor maintain high wages, but in many lines wage scales will be increased. There are several factors which are making generous contributions to this result.

"In the first place, people are thinking differently. They are thinking in terms of high wages and low costs of production.

"Second, the stimulating effect of the revival of the automobile industry in the manufacture of the new Ford car will radiate in all lines of industry. It will have an effect in every community in the United States.

"The millions of dollars to be expended in flood control will work wonders in bringing about prosperity. The building program of the government and various states, the plans for reclamation which we hope Congress will approve, also will add immeasurably to the prosperity of 1928.

### People Desire the Best.

"In building up our American standard of living, which is purely American as compared with that of European countries, we have created in the lives of the people a desire for more things that bring about comfort and happiness. The desire for better home comforts, luxuries, more abundant life, means that they have been taught to buy.

"There is no honest demand for reduction in wages. The people will insist that no obstacles shall be placed in the way of prosperity such as an attack on the wage system now in effect. People will demand that industry should find other means of reducing prices than reducing wages. The more efficient management becomes the lower prices can be without detriment to the wage standard."

### Labor Challenges Industry.

In appealing for co-operation to bring sound economic standards and challenging employers to co-operate, President Green says:

"Upon the very threshold of the new year organized labor in the United States challenges the

owners and management of industry to co-operate with it in the establishment and maintenance of sound economic standards and industrial peace.

"We welcome the opportunity of giving our collective skill, training and technic to the development of industrial and individual efficiency. We believe that American living standards and national prosperity can be fostered only through the maintenance of a high industrial productivity level and a high and still higher mass purchasing power.

### Financing Buying Is Problem.

"The real problem of the new year will be that of financing commodity consumption. Not only must the consuming mass of people be encouraged to buy, but they must be financed to the point where they can buy freely.

"How will the owners of industrial enterprises meet this challenge? Will they accept organized labor's offer of co-operation? Will they assist in the giving of new force and meaning to collective bargaining so that all concerned may think in terms of industrial peace and of the peaceful solution of industrial problems which affect the relationship of employers and employees?

"Opposition to the American Federation of Labor and its constituent parts through the organization of company unions, the use of court injunctions and the forced denial of the exercise of the right of employees to join the labor union of their choice tends to fan the flame of industrial hate and tends to widen the breach between employers and employees.

### Will Tactics Be Changed?

"Will those employers who have been pursuing such an opposition policy during the past continue to do so in the future?

"The experience of the past can be repeated or a new era of industrial good-will can be ushered in. Corporations can experiment with company unions and various brands of welfare plans and in this way can oppose the standard, independent trade unions, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, or they can accept our offer of co-operation and service. Which shall it be? The answer must come from the employers of labor."

### THE EMBASSY THEATRE.

Commencing January 13th the Embassy Theatre will show "The Girl From Chicago," a thrilling melodrama featuring Conrad Nagel and Myrna Loy. Taken from an Arthur Somers Roche short story, this picture is replete with action of the type which appeals to both adults and children.

As the climax the film boasts a chase in which a complete squadron of motorcycle policemen pursue a gang of crooks across the entire width of Chicago. A machine gun battle ensues in which hundreds of denizens of the famous Windy City underworld battle fiercely with the minions of the law.

On the Vitaphone, Rosa Raisa, the beloved soprano of San Francisco, will make her initial appearance. Assisting her will be Giacomo Rimini, also celebrated as a baritone with the Chicago Opera Company.

Other acts include Roger Wolfe Kahn and his recording orchestra; "Realization," a one-act playlet, and Murray and LaVere.

### COMMUNITY CHEST QUESTIONS.

Q.—What are the solicitors or team workers paid?

A.—Not a cent. They give their time and money as well.

Q.—But doesn't the Chest pay for the workers' luncheons?

A.—No. Each worker pays for his or her own luncheon.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that there is much waste and extravagance in running the Chest?

A.—Careful business methods are used in all transactions. Competitive bids on purchases and discounts in favor of the Chest help cut costs. Substantial business men and leading women in philanthropic work serve as chairmen over all departments and pass on expenditures.

Q.—What types of welfare work does the Community Chest cover?

A.—Agencies are roughly grouped as child caring, family relief, hospitals and health, protective and character building.

Q.—What does the child caring group consist of?

A.—Orphanages, day nurseries and infant health clinics.

Q.—Is this a very big work?

A.—11,722 children were cared for and given special attention last year.

Q.—What is the nature of the "family relief" work?

A.—That is what you usually think of when you say "charity"; 10,921 families were given relief last year, 117 homeless aged were cared for, employment was found daily for an average of 112 men.

Q.—Why should San Francisco support newcomers?

A.—Sick and hungry persons must be cared for, whatever their official status.

Q.—What do the hospital and health agencies of the Chest do?

A.—Provide hospital care for some; treat the sick poor in their homes; conduct free clinics for the needy; feed underweight children and conduct a general fight against tuberculosis and other maladies.

Q.—How do the doctors like that?

A.—No one is treated who can afford a private doctor. Physicians of San Francisco aid the Chest with time and money as well as service.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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## YOUTH AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

Why don't more young people take an active part in trade unions? "Because they don't want to; they have no sense of responsibility, and are interested only in jazz and automobiles," say the old members, remembering their own enthusiasm and sacrifices in the younger days.

"Because there's no place for us," say the younger ones, smarting under the refusal of the older leaders to take their suggestions or to make an effort to get young workers to join the union.

These and many other points of view were presented at the conference on "Youth and the Labor Movement" held at Brookwood Labor College on December 30th-31st. The fact that 50 men and women, representing 22 labor organizations were present, and that a dozen more were turned away for lack of accommodations, is an indication that there is a growing awareness of the youth problem in the labor movement. There were a few set speeches, and most of the two days was given over to discussion from the floor which centered around two phases of the question: (1) How to organize young workers; (2) How to hold them and develop their ability.

Labor training, like charity, begins at home, and Tom Tippet of the Brookwood faculty told how, in his youth in Illinois, the miners' children took part in strikes and heard union problems discussed at the dinner table. The French labor movement begins teaching its children in Sunday schools when they are very young, has recreational activities and dramatics for the adolescents, and youth sections in its unions.

Appealing to the imaginations and ideals of young people is sometimes more effective, even in this age of materialism, than promising wage raises, according to J. M. Budish of the New York Millinery Workers, who told how organization was carried along quietly for two years in uptown shops, getting the union recognized by the workers, before the union took any issue with the employers.

"These workers were young; they were women; which ordinarily makes organization more difficult," he said. "Yet they joined the union and they stuck to it, though they were told from the beginning that there were no immediate gains to be realized. Meetings of the shop chairladies were held every week. Gradually the bosses found that any question was referred by the worker involved to the chairlady of the shop, and they found themselves dealing with the union. Now all shops are working under union rules, though some of them have no formal agreements."

"Craft unionism, where it benefits only the few skilled workers and leaves the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled out in the cold, will have to be modified to fit present-day conditions," declared John Phillips, a gray-haired typographer from Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Particularly in the basic industries will a new form of organization and new methods be necessary. Company unions have beat the bona fide labor unions to it.

Unions that are reluctant either to relinquish jurisdiction over a group of workers or to make a real effort to bring them into the union are holding up organization by their dog-in-the-manger attitude, one delegate declared. A general workers' union was suggested such as other countries have to take care of workers in industries where no international exists.

On the question of holding and training young workers, it appeared that the immediate requisite is to see that as many as possible have active work to do and are given a chance at leadership. A sound labor attitude can be cultivated by instruction in labor history and current labor problems. Apprenticeship classes offer the best medium for this, although when they are con-

ducted by employers or under public school auspices, it is difficult to provide this.

"Over and above the detailed activities of the day there must be a sense of labor as a great social force marching on," said A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood, at the closing session. "This awareness can be developed by wise instruction, interpreting the experience that comes with activity in a live organization, taking care not merely of the monetary material interests, but also of the whole range of life interests of the membership."

Another conference like this one was proposed for New York City, which, it is hoped, may be the starting point for an active campaign among the unions there to get the young people interested in labor activities.

## BACK UP LEGALIZED PRIVATE ARMY.

By Lowell Limpus,

Special Correspondent New York Daily News.

Probably you never heard of the town of Coverdale, Penn.

But you'd never heard of the village of St. Mihiel, either—15 years ago.

A grim and bloody battle placed the French town on the map. The same kind of a conflict is quite capable of sending the name of the Pennsylvania mining camp screaming through the headlines.

Do you think I exaggerate?

There are a lot of desperate men around Coverdale. They've had their houses unroofed; their water turned off; their electricity stopped and they've been arrested repeatedly. They say they've been beaten. It's hard for their leaders to keep them quiet.

Do you think a riot in Coverdale is a far-fetched possibility? I don't.

But it will be horrible.

The Coal and Iron police are equipped to crush any rioting that might develop. Their machine guns are waiting. Likewise tear gas bombs. Huge searchlights are concealed in turreted nests with protecting machine guns beside them.

I admit I never saw these machine guns at Coverdale.

But I have the word of Col. George W. Freeman, assistant to the vice-president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, that they are in Coverdale.

Their location was pointed out to McCory (Daily News correspondent) and myself by certain members of the Coal and Iron police force, of which Freeman is the head, as well. I didn't tell Freeman about that, however, when I asked him if we could have pictures of the guns.

"Who said we had machine guns?" he cried, excitedly.

"A lot of the miners saw them as you took them in," I temporized.

"Why, I didn't think anybody saw them," he returned.

"Then you do have them?" I pressed.

"Why, yes," returned the coal company executive. "They're locked up at Coverdale, but we keep 'em oiled and all ready for use. And I'm the guy who will give the word when to use them."

"I'll admit I didn't think we needed them. Nor the tear gas bombs, either. I'd rather use an elm club to wrap around their necks if the Red Necks get gay. But we're ready."

And that's Coverdale.

"More governments have perished from corruption within than have from armies without. It is easy to get some men to fight for their country in time of war, but it is hard to arouse them to the importance and necessity of fighting in time of peace to preserve free institutions."—Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama.

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**TEACHES BIG LESSONS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

American labor, employers, legislators and other governmental officials all have something to learn from Canada's experience in the administration of its Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the last 18 years, declared Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a statement issued here interpreting the significance, to these groups in the United States, of a lengthy report published by the Foundation under the title, "Postponing Strikes—A Study of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act."

"The Canadian experience may be studied with profit by all those interested in maintaining harmonious labor relations in transportation systems, in other public utilities and in the coal mining industry of the United States," Miss Van Kleeck said. "And in the present agitation for and against injunctions as a means of anticipating strikes, Canada's experience with governmental intervention in labor disputes should be of interest to American industry in general."

**Coal Disputes Not Ended.**

"The Canadian Act has not ended the labor difficulties of the coal mining industry, for the stabilization of which the act was primarily formulated, but its failure here may be traced to the economically unsound condition of the industry. In its application to railroads and public utilities, however, the act has been remarkably successful. The chief reasons for this may be found in the fact that these industries are fundamentally sound and that the Industrial Disputes Act has been wisely administered as a measure of conciliation rather than as one of compulsory arbitration. Although the wisdom of adopting identical legislation in the United States may be questioned, we might benefit by following the fundamental principle of conciliation rather than compulsion which has accounted for the success of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act."

The marked success of the Canadian act in the public utilities, Miss Van Kleeck said, is indicated in the fact that strikes were averted or ended in 95 per cent of the railway disputes handled under the act, in 90 per cent of the other public utilities disputes arbitrated under the act, and in 50 of the 61 coal mining disputes submitted to arbitration in accordance with the act. There were, however, 425 strikes in which the act was completely ignored, and 40 per cent of the time lost through these strikes was lost in the coal mining industry, in which 186 strikes were called in violation of the act.

**Terms of the Act.**

The Canadian act prohibits the declaration of a strike or a lockout in public utilities, railways and mines until a report has been made by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. This board consists of three members, one designated by the employers' organization and another by the employer. These, in turn, designate a third, who acts as chairman. If the two fail to agree upon a chairman, he is appointed by the Minister of Labor, in whose hands the general administration of the act rests. If either the employer or the employees' organization fails to name a representative, the Minister of Labor appoints him also.

When a dispute threatens to result in a strike or lockout, either party may apply for a board. A strike or lockout before the report of the board has been issued is punishable by fine. In practice, however, despite frequent violations, offenders are seldom prosecuted—never on the initiative of the government. Empowered by law to subpoena witnesses, examine books and compel the production of evidence under oath, the chairmen of the boards have seldom resorted to these measures. They have made their task one of conciliation, concession and agreement; they have seldom demanded information which either party was unwilling

to give. Instead, they have attempted to imbue both employer and employee with a feeling of confidence and a willingness to co-operate in bringing about an agreement necessary to the public welfare.

**Definite Codes Unwise.**

"The inadvisability of formulating a definite code for the settlement of all labor disputes is indicated by Canadian experience, Miss Van Kleeck said. "Little weight has been given to precedent in the settlement of disputes. Boards of conciliation and investigation appointed under the Disputes Act handled each case as they saw fit, without reference to previous decisions. As a result, the parties to a dispute have come together with greater confidence that the case would be handled solely on its merits."

**MACHINE-GUN "DEMOCRACY."**

Private armies are in control of Pennsylvania's bituminous coal fields. Gas bombs, rapid-fire guns and powerful searchlights are massed to enforce court decrees that evicted miners shall receive no aid in their legal efforts to protect wives and children.

The miners ask for a living wage; the coal owners insist that rates be based on starvation standards of West Virginia. The miners plead for a conference; the coal owners flout invitations by the President of the United States and the Secretary of Labor.

The president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, leader in the union-smashing campaign, notified the Secretary of Labor:

"There is no public need to justify interference by the government with these fundamental readjustments."

Note the oily definition of wage reductions. He calls this process "readjustments." He professes to abhor "interference by the government," while he uses state and federal governments to destroy the Miners' Union and starve these workers and their dependents.

The federal judiciary is at his command and a sweeping injunction, written by his attorneys, has been O. K'd by Federal Judge Schoonmaker. The power of the government of the United States is behind this edict that has no sanction in law, justice or morality.

The state government of Pennsylvania has given general police powers to gunmen appointed, controlled and maintained by coal owners. These thugs recognize but one authority—their paymaster.

Workers are enjoined, evicted, beaten and clubbed—all under the pretense of alleged law, while the coal owners thunder: "No interference by government." They have access to governmental power, but when the nation's chief executive approves a peace conference, they reply, "No interference by government." They refuse to distinguish between mediation by government officials, which the miners favor, and their use of government to continue industrial war.

It is too much to expect that democratic ideals can withstand machine gun rule. This undermining of government should be apparent.

Industrial autocrats may cry with the French aristocrats: "After us the deluge," but no citizen worthy of the name can countenance present methods of these profits-crazed employers.

Government by law and machine gun rule are contradictory.

John, aged six, was told that he had to go to the hospital to have his tonsils removed, and his mother was bolstering up his morale. "I'll be brave and do just what you tell me, mother," he promised, "but I betcha one thing, they don't palm off no crying baby on me, like they did on you when you were in the hospital."—Charleston News.

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## BY THE WAY.

Many persons, especially office holders, often wonder why there is so much general dislike and distrust of government activities. Well, here's the story of a recent occurrence that goes far to explain the why of popular distaste for the way the government does things:

A war veteran, one John G. Zahn, paid his insurance premiums on a \$5000 insurance policy for more than two and one-half years. Then the veteran presented a check in payment for the last premium, but this check was refused payment by his bank because of insufficient funds. The veteran had no opportunity to make good the check, as he died three days after he presented it for payment for his premium.

J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General of the United States and interpreter-in-chief of the meaning of government red tape regulations, was called to rule upon the matter. He decided that presentation of a check, later dishonored as payment of a premium on government insurance cannot keep the insurance in force, though the veteran had no chance to make the check good before his death. So the veteran's beneficiary didn't get the insurance.

Is it any wonder people don't like government methods?

\* \* \*

John J. Learn, Jr., writing in the New York World, discloses a new and menacing move on the part of the private detectives, or pussyfoots as they have been called, though they might more properly be called duck feet.

Mr. Leary writes:

"At first blush it would not seem very clear why labor men should watch the Baumes Commission very closely. However, a labor man who strayed into one of its recent hearings found something very much in interest.

"A member of the commission was hearing a noisy roomful of private detectives on proposed changes in the law bearing on their activities, with a former New York policeman demanding that agencies be given the right to arm their employees without disclosing the names of men armed.

"If," said he, 'you compel us to do that, it will disclose the names of men who may be working "under cover" in labor unions and in labor disputes. That would put them out of business.'

"The proposal of this agency head was that agencies get in effect what would be blank pistol permits and hold the head of the agency responsible for the manner in which those using such permits might act."

\* \* \*

Leading citizens of Chicago have made the discovery that the best way to stop criticism is to eliminate or at least eliminate as far as possible the thing that is responsible for the "knocking." Not a startling discovery, you may say, but one that many cities and individuals have yet to make.

The leading Chicagoites, it seems, have decided it is time to call a halt on gangster activities and are to lead a campaign to arouse the public to the situation. Says Silas H. Strawn, president of the American Bar Association and big chief of the movement:

"Chicago has received an evil name in other cities because of the crimes of organized gangs here. Our crimes have been exaggerated, of course, in the out-of-town press. While we know our city is being traduced, we know also that the best way to clear the city's name and to make conditions better for ourselves is to reduce crime as much as possible."

This is a refreshing contrast to the usual procedure in the case of an evil which is giving a community a bad name. If, for example, low wages or miserable housing conditions are being un-

favorably criticized, the leading citizens, so-called, usually deny the existence of the evil or at least deny that it is serious. The word is "hush, hush, lest the fair name of Bingville be hurt." To this end, the individual or newspaper that attempts to drag the evil out in the light, where it can be seen, recognized and killed, is promptly sat on.

Of course this is a foolish performance, akin to the fabled trick of the ostrich that puts its head under the sand under the mistaken impression that because it can't see the enemy the enemy can't see him. The thing to do is to admit the existence of the evil and declare war on it and its causes. Chicago seems to be learning this elementary truth. Other cities would do well to follow its example.

\* \* \*

Everything is not rosy in the administration's war in Nicaragua. Congressman Huddleston was but one of a number of Congressmen who burst forth in condemnation during the week following the dispatch of additional marines to Nicaragua, where more than 800 Nicaraguans have been killed thus far in the war of "pacification." In part Mr. Huddleston said these highly illuminating things:

"The significance of the situation in Nicaragua, as I see it, is that a stupid and inept administration has gotten us into a difficult situation and now we are having to fight our way out of it. We have been embarked upon a foolish and dangerous venture, and now we must make our way out of it the best we can if we can do so consistent with national honor and safety.

"There is war in Nicaragua. It is not the war of the American people; it is the war of those whom it is our ill-fortune to have in charge of the American government. It is a war which they entered upon without the consent of the real rulers of this country.

"That it is war no one can in sincerity question. We read this morning that 1000 American marines are being embarked for service in Nicaragua; that already there are 1400 there, and that naval vessels are being rushed to Nicaraguan waters. It is stated that the work of garrisoning the ports will be taken over by the bluejackets so as to leave the total of 2400 marines free for fighting. And all this after 12 months of the Coolidge brand of 'pacification.'"

## MORE MILLIONAIRES.

There were 228 millionaires in this country at the close of 1926, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is 21 more than in 1925 and 153 more than in 1924 and 154 more than in 1923.

Fourteen individuals in 1926 reported incomes of \$5,000,000 or more, just twice as many as in 1925. The total income of the 228 individuals was \$543,595,524. Of this amount \$16,000,000 was classed as "wages and salaries."

## KEEP THE WATCH FIRES BURNING.

For the striking miners the New Year has thus far meant only more evictions, more suffering, more need for courage and the ability to go forward battling against a tremendous array of wealth and might.

With 800 additional families evicted in the first week of 1928 the need for immediate construction faced the United Mine Workers of America. This meant housing for more than 2000 persons, in the midst of the coldest weather of the winter.

But the watch fires in the frozen hills of Pennsylvania must be kept burning. As they burn, so burns the hope of freedom for the miners. And, as goes the battle of the miners, so goes the whole battle.

It cannot be that the miners can win without winning something for every other worker, or that they can lose without there being also lost something of the freedom that all Americans cherish as a heritage beyond price.

American labor has shown magnificent solidarity by contributions already made to the United Mine Workers of America, through the American Federation of Labor. There must be no diminishing of this support. More money is needed. More clothing is needed. More food is needed. More of everything that sustains life and keeps courage flaming is needed. Money contributions should go to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. Supplies should be either sent direct to William Hargest, United Mine Workers, 408 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., or brought to this newspaper to be forwarded to him. But the need is now. Act now!

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**BUTCHERS' BALL.**

If the white-aproned individual who slices your pork chops and grinds your hamburger has been wearing an unusually broad smile lately, you may have wondered what has prompted his good humor. The reason is the seventh annual Butchers' Ball, to be held Saturday evening at the Exposition Auditorium.

All of the meat trade and a good portion of the meat-eating public will be there. Over 10,000 frolickers are expected to be in attendance at the big annual event of Butchers Union No. 115, according to Milton S. Maxwell, secretary of the general committee.

A spectacular ten-act show will start things going. Two sets of comedians, La Vell and Heath and Terrell and Henley, will draw the laughter. James Isherwood, George Simondet and Miss Simondson will sing, and instrumental numbers will include Adolpho, Leahy and Sandicox in Neapolitan Nights, and Schultz Sisters, xylophonists. Fischer and Graham will present a novel aerial act and Hight and Dougherty will appear in a song and dance act. The DeCilitos Wild Wind Dancing Team and DeLa Plaza and Juanita with their six accordinists conclude the program.

Old-fashioned dancing will be revived in Polk Hall to the music of William Baxstedt's Old-Time Band. Joseph San Filippo's Orchestra will play for those who like syncopation in Larkin Hall, and Harry Payson will preside in the main auditorium with a little bit of everything.

Walter Murray is chairman and Milton S. Maxwell is secretary of the general committee, which includes the following members: R. Brugge, Adam Oliver, Fred Spaelte, Ben Oswald, F. Granucci, Charles Killpack, Roy Young, W. G. Smith, Joseph Y. Henderson, Guido Relei, Frank Flohr, H. Borgwardt, Walter Perry, Frank Brady, George Richardson, George Knorr, Charles Kloss, J. A. Sweeney and Harry Feary. Aside from the prospect of an unusually merry evening, those who attend will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are participating in a worthy event, all proceeds being turned over to the union's sick and death benefit fund.

**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.**

In response to considerable demand from real estate buyers and in an effort to better safeguard investors in farm lands, Stephen Barnson, State Real Estate Commissioner, has created the position of colonization deputy.

There will be, in all probability, two such deputies: One handling the northern part of California and the other taking care of the southern part of the State. These positions will be filled by Civil Service examination, which is to be held on January 21st.

These deputies will be responsible for the investigation of farm acreage subdivisions, colonization and other agricultural projects which may be placed on the market. They will also be responsible for the preparation of public reports upon the merits of such projects; as well as for the making of accurate soil analyses and obtaining all other data required by the Real Estate Commissioner in determining whether or not a certificate of approval shall be issued for such project.

Full information as to the salary carried by this position, the requirements and duties may be had by writing to the State Civil Service Commission at Sacramento.

**SHOE PRICES WILL GO UP.**

Higher prices for shoes is predicted by the New England Shoe and Leather Association. The cost of leather has increased 35 per cent the last year, is the alibi. An unusual feature of the announcement is the absence of any reference to "high labor costs."

**PUBLIC OPINION.**

By William A. Nickson.

Public opinion is veering toward the humanistic standpoint in the settlement of controversies between capital and labor. In order to find the truth (and no problem is solved until it is met in the right way) feelings are hurt and enemies are made. Labor's cause has a powerful advocate when it attracts public opinion to its side. The progress of the coal mine strike in Colorado is evidence of the bearing of public opinion. Economic loss, caused by repression of the miners by the operators, is changing the public mind. Added to this a statement from the State Capitol, broadcast by the press, that over \$50,000 has been distributed to the State Guards, who were called out to preserve order after six men had been killed, has had an effect on public opinion. Unnecessary strife means higher taxes. That is the nub of the whole argument.

Industrial feudalism will never be permitted by the citizens of this country. Democracy and freedom of thought and expression are guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and any class which seeks its nullification is in the same category as traitors. Capital and labor are interdependent, and for that reason should adjust their differences amicably. An increasing minority among the employers is indorsing the right of the workers for "collective bargaining." The company union, which is only a subterfuge, will give place to a broader method of solving disputes, and the "yellow dog" contract will also make its exit.

In order to achieve results there must be discussion of the merits of a controversy. That calls for more organization on the part of capital and labor. Amenities will be exchanged; there may be discord for a time, but truth will prevail if the opposing interests keep the right attitude. Labor is opposed to the feudalistic tendency of capital. On the other hand, capital charges that labor is ridden by "labor bosses." Both sides are right in part. What public opinion in the country demands is elimination of the threat of dictatorship. Labor is showing the way by the leaders she has now elected. They are leaders in the highest sense. Personality is submerged in devotion to constructive ideas.

Labor must also realize the value of publicity. The day will come when news stories and editorial opinion will stick to facts and not be garbled in any way. Public opinion may influence a broader policy of great newspapers by supporting those that are not biased. Education will bring that to pass. This is labor's opportunity. Will the workers obey the clarion call?

Tyrants forego all respect for humanity in proportion as they sink beneath it; taught to believe themselves of a different species, they really become so, lose their participation with their kind and in mimicking the good, dwindle into the brute. —Hazlitt.

**JURY SYSTEM DOOMED.**

The jury system, that for centuries has been a part of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, is doomed, said Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, in an address to the Nebraska Bar Association. The system is too expensive, he said. For criminal cases he advocated a plan whereby a judge would decide guilt or innocence and a state commission pronounce sentence.

The jury system is quietly passing out of existence in the administration of criminal law, Prof. Raymond Moley of Columbia University told the American Political Science Association at its annual meeting in Washington.

In some states, Prof. Moley said, 90 per cent of the criminal cases are disposed of without a jury, and where the system is still in effect it is causing so much dissatisfaction in all quarters that its passing is only a matter of time.

The administrative system, he said, seems to be breaking down in criminal law and eventually the power to impose sentences will pass to some other tribunal, such as a highly paid commission like that recently recommended for New York State by Governor Smith.

"I admire those who stand for State rights, but I would regret to see any true champion of this sacred doctrine invoke it as a shield for gross tax injustice by exempting the great wealthy estates in chief measure from inheritance or estate taxation. State rights does not mean the exemption of wealth from its fair share of taxes." —Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee.

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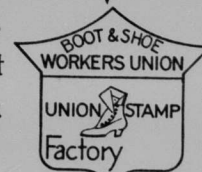
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MEMBER OF  
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1928

Judge Lindsey's idea seems to be that the cause of divorce is marriage, and that, therefore, the remedy is to abolish marriage. The same policy would cure many other evils.

Those who do not attend union meetings cannot have as much interest in the union as those who do, first, because their absence indicates they are more interested in something else, and, second, those who attend learn more about what is doing in union circles and thereby become more interested. And it is the interested person that must be depended upon to promote the welfare of the workers intelligently and effectively. To get the best results, then, it would seem that attendance at union meetings is the main essential. In spite of this, union meetings generally are very poorly attended these days, and as a consequence future prospects for the workers are not as good as they otherwise might be for improvements. The remedy is in becoming interested and putting your shoulder to the wheel in an effort to help get the load over the obstacles that confront us.

The millionaire prohibitionist Kresge, now in trouble with his wife over his alleged philandering, gave large sums of money to bring the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act upon this country, yet if reports are true, he all the while drank plenty himself and is doing so even yet. Another thing has also recently been pointed to which indicates that there was much method in his madness concerning prohibition. It is said he has probably greatly added to his fortune as a consequence by having on sale in his stores bottles, caps, cappers, syphons and other requirements of home brewing operations. While, of course, many of the prohibitionists are sincere and honest in their stand for it, it is also true that many of those who did much to foist the abominable thing upon the country are the rankest kind of hypocrites and aided in the campaign with the idea of benefiting themselves and with a total disregard for the effect upon the country and its people. These hypocrites are even now the loudest in their shouting concerning the success of prohibition, when, as a matter of fact, they know it to be a monumental failure.

## A CRIME WAVE

That there has been a ten-year wave of crime in this country seems to be the general impression, and the question is daily asked by hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people:

"What is the cause of the tidal wave of crime from which this country is suffering?"

To that question there are numerous answers, among them the one to the effect that there is really no crime wave at all and that we only think so because our means of spreading information have been so multiplied that we hear more about the crimes that are committed and, therefore, we become impressed with a false idea as to the extent of the illness.

Another answer frequently given is that the World War is responsible for it. That life was held so cheap during the war that the youth of the world does not now place any value upon it, and that habits of industry were destroyed in millions in the army to such an extent that some of those millions have gained the idea they ought to be able to get along without work and have passed a notion along to thousands of other youths to the effect they should be able to do the same thing. This ground, however, seems to be untenable because there is more crime in America, which was much less affected by the war than the European countries, than anywhere else in the world, and this would not be true if the crime wave were an outgrowth of the influences of the war upon the youth of the world.

That there is a laxity of law enforcement throughout the United States few will dispute, and the ease with which criminals escape punishment undoubtedly has its effect upon those inclined to take what they believe to be the easiest way of getting through life, is the contention of thousands who have given the subject consideration. This may, to some extent, be responsible for many of the infractions of the law that are daily chronicled in the press, but it cannot be the real root of the trouble, say students of crime and criminals.

That we must go back to the home to find the fundamental cause of all our difficulties with the youth of the land is maintained by the great mass of the people who are just now discussing the direful predicament in which we find ourselves. These people assert that the home has deteriorated to such an extent that it has become a mere lodging house with no ideals, no discipline, no responsibility for the growing youth. Under these conditions the young come from the home with no ideals, no character, no respect for the rights and privileges of others and bent almost entirely upon satisfying their selfishness in any manner that comes to hand without regard for whether it is in violation of law or morals. This school of thought is insistent upon the proposition that the home must be brought back to its former status as a builder of character by the enforcement of discipline which induces respect for law and for the rights of others if we are to find a solution for the asserted wildness of the youth of our time.

By some the moving picture, the magazine, the newspaper, the automobile and the salacious books that now flood the market and are eagerly taken up by the young are all given their share of blame for the wave of crime they claim has been sweeping over the country during the past decade or two.

Others in a position to know what they are talking about claim a very large percentage of our criminals come from broken homes where parents have been separated by divorce, or where the breadwinner of the family has been lost to it through death or other causes, and that we must put our fingers upon this spot if we are to ascertain the cause of crime or find a remedy for it.

On one thing all elements seem agreed, and that is that we must first find the cause or causes before we can hope to devise a solution or produce a cure. That seems to be logical and it is to be hoped that the various crime commissions will bend their energies in this direction.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Members of unions who demand the union label on the things they purchase are worth far more to the trade union movement than are those who fail to do so. Logically, too, they are doing more good for themselves than are the slackers who fail to make such a demand, because what helps other members also helps them. Consequently they are actually harming themselves by their failure to live up to the obligation of true trade unionists. Perhaps they do not look upon the situation from this standpoint, but that does not alter the fact in the slightest degree. They are neglecting a plain duty and really ought to be conscious stricken over their ignoble failure.

The wage workers of this country enjoy the best working conditions in the world, but they are still far below what they should be, and there is still plenty of work for the trade unions to do in correcting wrongs that exist. There is even greater reason for feverish activity on the part of all trade unionists to organize the unorganized and keep it up until every worker in the country is a member of some bona fide labor union. Nothing can be gained by sitting back in a stupor of satisfaction because we are a little better off than we were last year or twenty years ago. Such a policy would not even hold conditions where they are, to say nothing of improving them for ourselves and those that are to follow us. Get busy and keep the old wagon steadily climbing the hill.

Statistics show that American wage earners have four and one-half rooms per person, with only Canada and New Zealand affording more. American wage earners are able to spend more money for semi-luxuries than are the workers of any other country. A smaller percentage of their income has to go to sustain life than in almost any other land. For this trade unionism is largely responsible. American employers, in the main, would be no more generous than employers elsewhere. Powered and machined beyond any other nation, richer in natural wealth than almost any other, America is able to produce bountifully. American wage earners know this and they demand the fullness of the earth through collective action. The mighty trade union, great agent of civilization, is responsible for the well being of American wage earners—and they will never go backward while they cling to their unions.

Increased introduction of labor-saving machinery will cause "considerable" unemployment this year, according to Francis I. Jones, general director of the United States Employment Service. Organized labor offers the one solution for this condition—hours must be reduced. It is no answer to offer the consoling theory that displaced workers can enter other industries. The silent revolution affects every industry. Neither is the answer found in another consoling—but equally unsound—theory, that the manufacture of and care for new machinery will provide employment for displaced workers. The cost of this machinery, together with its care, is an inescapable charge on industry. If this cost is equal to production costs before the installation of the machine, there is no advantage in displacing labor. If the employer has the same costs with his automatic machinery that he had before, his production cost is unchanged. This is not the case. The purpose of labor-saving machinery is to lessen labor costs, be that cost direct or indirect. The "labor slack" cannot be taken up by the manufacture and care of machines that displace labor. If this were true, the purpose of labor-saving devices would be defeated.

## WIT AT RANDOM

He—Didn't I see you taking a tramp through the woods yesterday?

She—The idea! That was my father.

Mother—Better use the moistener, dear. Postage stamps are said to have germs on them.

Johnny (after some swift tongue work)—Oh, well, ma, after they've got a licking, what harm can they do?

House Agent—You say you have no children, phonograph, radio or dog. You seem to be the quiet tenant the owner insists upon.

Prospective Tenant—Well, I ought to tell you that my fountain pen squeaks a bit.

Father (arriving home)—What's your little brother crying for?

Elsie—Buddy's not crying for anything—he's had it.

"Did you hear about the joke on that movie actress?"

"No, what was it?"

"Her secretary didn't keep the records straight and now she finds she has had two more divorces than she's had weddings."

A hotel manager going along a corridor saw a kneeling bootblack cleaning a pair of shoes outside a bedroom door.

"Haven't I told you never to clean shoes in the corridor, but to take them downstairs?"

"Yes, sir; but the man in this room is a Scotchman and he is hanging on to the shoe laces."

Farmer—Say, what would it cost me t' go in the sleepin' car as fur as Chicago?

Pullman Agent—Upper or lower berth?

Farmer—Why, is there any difference in price?

Pullman Agent—Yes, the lower is higher than the upper. You can take your choice, but most people take a lower even though it comes higher. You see, when you take an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher, and—

Farmer—Never mind, young fellow, I'll just go in the settin' car.

Lad—Father, what makes the world go 'round?

Dad—Son, I've told you many times to keep out of the basement.

"How's the job going, Elmer?"

"Fine! I've got five men under me now."

"Really?"

"Yah; I work upstairs."

Suave Auto Salesman—It runs so smoothly you can't feel it, so quietly you can't hear it, has such a perfect ignition you can't smell it, and as for speed—you can't see it.

Londoner—My word! How do you know the bally thing is there?

"I am not well, doctor."

"How do you live?"

"Like any other poor dog—I work like a horse all day, I am always ravenous as a wolf, then I am as tired as a dog and sleep like a bear."

"You had better consult a veterinary surgeon."  
—Der Gemutliche Sachse (Leipzig).

"I have been married for thirty years, and I spend every evening at home with my wife."

"Ah, that is love."

"No, it is gout!"—Die Muskete (Vienna).

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Scientists, staging their meeting in Tennessee, perhaps out of a delightful sense of the eternal fitness of things of that sort, have been telling the world of their doings. It has been disclosed that the use of X-rays on seed grain may produce important mutations and that by this means a Burbanking process of inestimable importance may be at hand. A mutation is any sharp change from the normal, and mutations in wheat, for example, may bring us something in wheat as revolutionary as was the change from hand-set type to machine-set type in industry. Industrial changes usually get much more general attention than do agricultural changes, but they may be no more important and many times are of much less importance. What we have just learned is that scientists are working on methods of greater food production and that they are having enough success to indicate enormous possibilities.

Those who used to believe that the population would outgrow the earth's productivity are constantly being refuted, and today it appears that lack of sustenance is about the last thing to cause worry. Burbank took corn, reversed it back to grass and developed that grass again into corn. That shows how man has increased his food supply without having to increase the area devoted to its growth. We have, in all likelihood, just begun the development of agricultural and horticultural wonders. What can be done in the factory can be done on the land. Moreover, we shall presently come upon new manufacturing methods which will compress our factories into much smaller spaces, releasing much space for something else. Progress in all things having to do with the mechanics of living and of producing things, is constantly speeding up. Look back fifty years, if you doubt this. Then after looking back, turn ahead and look down the years fifty years hence. Much of what we know today will then be ancient—out of the picture, as is the log cabin today.

While one set of scientists plays the X-ray on seed grain, another experiments on chickens, making the feathers of a Plymouth Rock grow on a White Leghorn, by skin grafting. This may look unimportant, but when young Sam Morse was fooling around with wires and magnets his contraptions also looked foolish and his friends said so. Things are happening so fast today that it is almost impossible to keep account of them. More vitally important things happen in a week today than happened in a year 100 years ago. Think about that as this new year begins to unfold. What marvels will we behold before it passes out to join the uncounted years that have gone before? What will the chemists, the electricians, the inventors in all fields, bring to us this year? There simply is no knowing, but that yard stick by which we measure the rate of progress in the past is just about infallible when laid down upon the future. There will, it is certain, be tremendous progress.

Whether our amazing development is leading to a time when we shall have something like a control over our destiny, or whether it is leading us to a climax where, in the complexity and multiplicity of things, there will be cataclysmic destruction and reversion to ancestral type, is something about which the idle intelligentsia may wage its tea-side debates. For others there is time only to go forward, with life fuller and richer each day because of the miraculous bounty which science is teaching us to unlock from nature's inexhaustible storehouses.



**MORE FAMILIES EVICTED.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

For the miners of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district the new year dawned with a court order compelling 800 families to vacate company-owned houses of the Vesta Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, by the Pittsburgh Terminal Company, a Mellon corporation, and by a number of other companies in Washington County.

This action makes it necessary for the United Mine Workers of America to erect immediately housing capacity of 1700 to 1800 rooms to care for the evicted families.

"In the meantime," said Vice-President Phillip Murray, "we have completed the erection of about 2300 rooms in the last five weeks to house 1100 families and have moved from 1800 to 1900 families into private dwellings, abandoned churches and other buildings. This gives an idea of the magnitude of the work and shows the urgent necessity for a continuation of the drive on the part of labor and all right thinking people to help the mine workers in the maintenance of decent standards."

Christmas needs of the strikers have been met by the most active co-operation of a number of agencies, according to Vice-President Murray.

"We succeeded," he said, "as a result of a very intensive drive conducted before the Christmas holidays, in meeting the needs of our people over the Christmas season for food, clothing, shoes, etc. A special bundle day campaign was conducted by the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, to which the people of the city of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns responded very liberally. The Pittsburgh Press has been and is still conducting a drive for money, food and clothing. It is also meeting with a liberal response from the people. Up to date the Pittsburgh Press has collected a sum approximating \$3500 in money, \$1000 of this amount being donated by the May-Stern Furniture Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., the donation being made upon the occasion of the seventieth birthday anniversary of Mr. David K. May, president of the corporation, and evidently a great humanitarian. Upon receipt of this generous donation the representatives of the Mine Workers' organization sent a telegram as follows:

"Upon the occasion of this your seventieth birthday anniversary the 45,000 mine workers and their 180,000 dependent women and children who have been engaged in a great industrial struggle for a period of eight months in Western Pennsylvania desire to extend to you their felicitations and hope that this will prove to be one of your happiest birthdays. We also express the hope that God will spare you to continue your great public service for many years. We understand that your company, May-Stern & Company of Pittsburgh, has forwarded a check amounting to \$1000, to be given for the relief of destitute women and children affected by this long industrial conflict in the mining fields of Western Pennsylvania in honor of your seventieth birthday anniversary. This money will be utilized for the purpose of relieving the needs of our people and is greatly appreciated by the members of the United Mine Workers of America. We extend to you our wishes that you may have a very happy and enjoyable Christmas.

"PHILIP MURRAY,

"International Vice-President.

"PATRICK T. FAGAN,

"President."

Mr. May replied: "Amongst the very large number of messages of felicitations I received today, none pleased me as much as that containing your sentiments and advising me of the financial testimonial placed with you by our Pittsburgh branch for so noble a cause as the one which prompted this action. It is needless to say to you

that your organization has our sympathy and support as our every business action throughout our entire business life has been evidence of our feelings and union labor in all its branches has had no better friends than our firm.

"May the coming year bring forth a good and satisfactory understanding between both sides now in conflict so that such a struggle as the present one will be unnecessary in future years."

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

The killing of six marines and wounding of more than a score in two battles with Nicaraguans stirred a heated attack in Congress January 4th on the policy of the United States in Nicaragua and Latin America; in the Senate Senator Heflin introduced a resolution asking the recall of American forces and in the House Representative Huddleston and others denounced the action of the United States in Nicaragua.

Clarence Darrow, the noted criminal lawyer, took luncheon with the New York Rotary Club December 2nd and in a speech denounced our penal systems and appealed for enlightened treatment of criminals.

Industry and business will reach "new high levels" in 1928, according to a forecast made public by Francis I. Jones, Director General of the United States Department of Labor Employment Service.

Twenty thousand wood pulp workers in Sweden were locked out January 2nd when they refused to accept a reduction in wages.

One engineer was killed and another slightly hurt when two passenger trains of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad collided near Mount Vernon, Ill., on January 2nd.

Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States in 1927, according to the Departments of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

The General Council of British Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party is reported to have begun a joint inquiry into the whole question of a living wage, with the idea of making a demand for a living wage one of the planks in the Labor Party's platform at the election expected this year.

Stevedores at the port of Corinto in Nicaragua went on strike January 3rd for higher wages.

In a letter sent to an official of the Ku Klux Klan on December 29th, Governor Smith of New York assailed the hooded organization, but declared it should be treated with even-handed justice.

It is announced that State Treasurer Bert B. Buckley, of Ohio, a trade unionist, operates his office so efficiently that Ohio State moneys draw a higher rate of interest than the funds of any other state. On inactive funds 4.85 per cent is secured, the nearest approach among other states being 4 per cent, with many getting only 3 and several 2½ and lower.

**LICENSE PLATES.**

Less than three weeks remain for securing new automobile license plates for 1928, warns the California State Automobile Association. The renewal registration period closes at midnight, January 31st, after which the law penalizes delinquents by requiring payment of double the usual fee. Passenger car owners who delay past January 31st must pay a fee of \$6 instead of \$3. Reports from the Automobile Association's offices issuing new blue and gold plates in 25 cities show that a large proportion of motorists have as yet failed to comply with the law. At present there is a lull in reregistration, but the last minute rush is expected to begin soon.

History is a mighty drama enacted upon the theatre of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background.—Carlyle.

**JUDGE WOULD END STRIKE.**

Upholsterers on strike against the Brooks Parlor Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis have been ordered by a local court to show cause why they should not declare their strike off. The company claims it has sufficient labor. The unionists have been on strike for several months, despite injunctions that are intended to frighten them. The latest injunction would give courts the power to end a strike whenever the employer fills his plant with strike-breakers and other incompetents. The company's affairs are managed by the Citizen's Alliance, which has taken charge of the low-wage movement. Organized labor has rallied to the defense of the unionists and the strike is one of the most vigorously contested in the history of this city.

The latest injunction indicates the desperate straits the company and its allies are in. Because of the vicious precedent it will establish, the workers will resist the proposal that an injunction judge may decide whether a strike should be continued.

**NOT AGENCY FOR PROFIT.**

"The postoffice is an agency for service and not for profit," is the purpose of a bill that will again be urged at this session of Congress by Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania.

All groups of postal workers favor the bill, which would end the policy of department officials who juggle figures whenever wage increases are urged.

Practically every government department calls on the postoffice for aid. The cost is placed against the postoffice. Under the Kelly bill these various public welfare services would be properly charged, rather than against postal revenues.

"There is no deficit in the Postoffice Department," said Mr. Kelly. "There has not been a deficit in 25 years. Our job now is to show that there is no deficit, that service is the policy, that the public welfare projects should be paid out of the treasury."

The Kelly bill also provides that compensation of postal employees shall be based on their merits, without regard of postal revenues.

**MARCHING AS TO WAR—**

More Nicaraguans have been killed than were said by the United States Government to exist when American troops were first sent to that country. Apparently some one has been hiding the facts. General Sandino is denounced as a bandit because other Nicaraguan Liberals, who entered into an agreement with Envoy Extraordinary Stimson, naturally have read him out of their party. And now we send 1000 more Marines to Nicaragua, while Hearst calls for Sandino, "dead or alive." There seems to be something to fight about in Nicaragua—if only we could be sure just what it is!

The wisest and best are repulsive if they are characterized by repulsive manners. Politeness is an easy virtue, costs little, and has great purchasing power.—Alcott.

**Union House      Union Clerks**  
**Demand the Label**

**We have every item of Men's Apparel**  
**from Sox to Suits with the United**  
**Garment Workers' Label**

**Johnson's**

**2554 MISSION STREET**  
**Next to New Mission Theatre**



**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—Who is Rose Schneiderman?

A.—She is a prominent New York trades union worker and is president of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Q.—When was the Department of Labor of Canada established?

A.—In 1900, with W. L. Mackenzie King (now Premier) as deputy minister.

Q.—Is lightning a danger in mines?

A.—The United States Bureau of Mines says: "Protection against lightning on electrical circuits entering a mine is a feature that is sometimes overlooked. Lightning has been known to go underground on power wires. The bureau has learned of one instance where lightning traveled at least 3000 feet underground. In this case it was stopped by a well-grounded switchboard and oil switchcases and did not damage the motor-generator sets. The possibility of such damage is another reason for using good ground connections wherever possible."

Q.—Is gasoline and oil sold by co-operative societies?

A.—Yes, in Minnesota, where there are now some 52 co-operative organizations in the gasoline and oil business, operating on the Rochdale plan.

**COMMUNITY CHEST.**

A special campaign of cultivational and educational matter among employees of local industrial establishments has been mapped out by a committee headed by D. P. Fullerton, as chairman, to create a better understanding of the value of the Community Chest and its 107 affiliated agencies. Assisting in this work will be carefully selected speakers who will visit establishments, under the direction of Mr. M. C. Sloss of the Chest co-operation department.

Fullerton points out the fact that there are 1447 establishments in the city which employ twenty or more persons. This combined group totals 121,339 employees. Last year there were 82,108 of these employees who subscribed to the Chest fund, but of this number 51,682 subscribed in sums of \$1.00 and less, an average of about one cent for each agency. Chest officials believe that a large per cent of the 39,231 establishment employees who did not subscribe to the fund last year might have done so had they more clearly understood the situation. This condition that prevailed, they state, resulted in a large measure to the failure of last year's campaign to reach the goal, which necessitated a cut of 7 per cent of allocations to all agencies. A direct consequence was the inability of the agencies to administer to hundreds of worthy cases where aid was really needed. The committee feels that once this fact is brought directly home to establishment employees that many of them who have not heretofore subscribed will do so this year; also, that when they learn the Chest will accept pledges, the payments of which may be scattered out in easy installments throughout the year, employees who gave in small sums will find it agreeable to raise their subscriptions for 1928.

To make people industrious, prudent, skillful and intelligent, they must be relieved from want.—Henry George.

**UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.**

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company owes its existence to the enthusiastic support of organized labor. The readers of this paper will therefore be interested to know of the strides which this company is making in the fulfillment of its mission. The formal opening of the company was held just six and one-half months ago. Today the company has on its books insurance in excess of \$34,000,000. This protection extends to more than 49,000 lives. These figures give some idea of the service for which the company was organized.

The bulk of the protection indicated by the figures here given is in the form of group insurance of members of labor unions. Here we have the type of insurance which gives maximum protection at minimum cost. Although group insurance is term insurance, it has in some respects proved to be the most permanent form of insurance yet devised since the lapse rate, which is high in other forms of insurance, is remarkably low in group insurance.

How thoroughly the Union Labor Life Insurance Company deserves its name is being demonstrated today in a most remarkable manner. While most group insurance is placed with particular companies in keen competition with other companies, practically all of the insurance of this company has been placed with this company voluntarily by the unions involved, without solicitation and without commission cost. Not only so, but the mails are bringing in today as never before a flood of inquiries by members insured under these group policies for information regarding insurance by means of individual policies.

One of the greatest aids to this movement has been the remarkable response of the labor press. Hundreds of papers publishing millions of copies have given freely of their news space and have brought this company before its prospects in a manner which has no precedent in insurance history. The officers of the company are grateful for the loyal support which they have received in every way in making the company what it is. They hesitate to express their appreciation merely because they realize, what all the helpers realize, that they are helping an enterprise which is their own in every way and that those men who are giving all of their efforts on behalf of the company are only servants more fortunate possibly than others in having the opportunity to devote their full time to this great movement.

Without question we are merely beginning. No one dares predict what the future of the company may be. Certainly the opportunities are unlimited and the millions of trade unionists of our country can make this institution a power for their welfare beyond that of any institution yet conceived.

MATTHEW WOLL,  
President.

**SO YOU MAY KNOW THEM.**

Frederick J. Koster, former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the Industrial Association of San Francisco for 1928. He succeeds Colbert Coldwell. Albert E. Boynton, who has been managing director of the association for four years, was re-elected to that position for another year.

Other officers elected were S. S. Kauffman, vice-president; John Cushing, secretary, and Samuel Lilienthal, treasurer. A new board of directors, also chosen, includes Wallace M. Alexander, J. B. Brady, Colbert Coldwell, John Cushing, George S. Forderer, Robert B. Henderson, A. F. Hockenbeamer, S. S. Kauffman, George W. Kelham, Robert A. Kinzie, Frederick J. Koster, Samuel Lilienthal, J. W. Mailliard, Jr., Atholl McBean and Richard S. Shainwald.

**CHAIN STORES WILL COVER NATION.**

Department chain stores comparable in size to the steel trust and the General Motors Corporation was predicted by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, in an address to the American Economic Association.

These chain stores will do an annual business of more than \$1,000,000,000 and will be accomplished either by combinations of existing department stores or by combinations of various groups of chain stores, the speaker said.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI  
The Only Union Store in the Mission  
**UNION FLORIST**  
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty  
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.  
Telephone Market 3285

**Herman's Hats**  
Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697  
**Sterling Auto Top Co.**  
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
AND TRIMMING  
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Home of Generous Credit  
**DRESS WELL**  
On Easy Terms  
**HOME CLOTHING CO.**  
2500 MISSION STREET

Phone Market 170 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

**EVERYTHING**  
FOR THE  
**HOME**  
EASY TERMS  
**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
BUNSTER & SAXE  
1049 MARKET STREET



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

On January 7th the scale committee of No. 21 and representatives of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association signed a new contract which will be effective until the 31st day of December, 1928. After several meetings, at which the scale adopted by No. 21 at the December meeting was considered and at one of which meetings the counter proposition prepared by the representative of the newspapers was read, both propositions were laid aside and the conferences proceeded on an entirely different basis. The 1924 contract was taken as a starting point, and in many respects the new settlement closely follows the contract which was in effect from September, 1924, until December 12, 1927. Following is a resume of the conditions obtaining for 1928:

Special standing committee; laws of 1927 recognized, except in discharge cases upon which the law of 1928 governs. Members of the special standing committee: W. M. Hines, F. L. Steenrod, Charles A. Derry and C. M. Baker.

Sanitary regulations; no change.

No change in hours.

Slight betterment in the section governing lunch time.

No change in the hours for day and night work, nor in the starting times on morning and evening papers.

Overtime section provides overtime must be based on hourly wage paid.

No priority on extra work.

No arbitrary transfers from day work to night work, nor from night work to day work.

Only regulars or their substitutes may be transferred from one department to another.

No change in the departments recognized.

Jurisdiction over copyholders and scale for copyholders set at two-thirds of journeyman scale.

Apprenticeship divided into three periods, with class of work specifically outlined for each period.

Maximum of three apprentices.

Scale for evening newspapers \$9.00 per day, or \$54.00 per week.

Scale for morning newspapers \$9.50 per day, or \$57.00 per week.

Extra men employed by the office FOUR DAYS OR LESS each week, 50c per day in excess of the scale.

Four hours and twenty minutes continuous work on six holidays.

Agreement carries definite expiration date of December 31, 1928.

Printed copies of the scale in booklet form are on hand and may be secured from headquarters or by calling Douglas 3178, after Monday.

The January meeting of No. 21 will be held Sunday, January 15th, at which meeting the report of the scale committee will be submitted. Another very important matter before this meeting will be endorsements for the office of first vice-president of the International Typographical Union to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation on January 1, 1928, of Vice-President Brown. The special election to fill this vacancy will be held on April 4th, and endorsements are to be made, as above stated, at the January meeting.

Last Sunday's Examiner carried the news that Seth Brown, former first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, had been named as chief of the Division of State Employment Agencies by Governor C. C. Young. Mr. Brown was in this city on Monday en route to Sacramento and was here to confer with Secreprinting pressmen of New York City had secured

tary Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor.

Nineteen twenty-eight working cards are ready for distribution, and chairmen of various chapels are requested to call at headquarters and secure cards for members of their chapels. Members in the smaller offices may secure their individual cards by calling at headquarters.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple and was well attended. A number of candidates were initiated by President Garrigan. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Springer showed the society to have made substantial gains both in membership and finances during the past six months. Dr. A. B. McGill (San Francisco) and Dr. F. W. Hodgins (Oakland) were re-elected society physicians, and Shumate's Pharmacy (San Francisco) and the Federal Drug Company (Oakland) were selected as druggists. Cyril L. Stright, Paul Wipfli and Dennis Stillwell were elected to the board of directors. President Garrigan was instructed to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the annual dance next May. The membership committee, of which James P. Olwell is chairman, was instructed to continue its good work in securing new members.

At the annual election in the Chronicle chapel last week C. B. Maxwell was re-elected chairman without opposition.

E. F. ("Genial" Gene) Walters of the Examiner chapel has made application for admission to the Union Printers Home, and last week resigned as chairman of his chapel. Mr. Walters' physicians have advised that he spend the winter in a drier climate, and his many friends hope that a few months' stay at the Home will see Gene fully recovered. Tom Black was elected Mr. Walters' successor.

Despite the daily claims of the newspapers that the country is entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, ten situations were laid off in the Chronicle chapel last week, seven being machine situations, two makeup and one proof-reader. It is hoped that this is only a temporary depression in business.

The California Conference of Typographical Unions held its semi-annual meeting in San Francisco on January 8th. Delegates were present from all of the affiliated locals of Central California, and much business of importance to the Conference was disposed of.

Oakland Typographical Union at its December meeting voted to pay to each of its members resident at the Union Printers Home the sum of \$1.00 weekly.

A news item recently was to the effect that the

an increase of \$1.00 a week through arbitration. John A. Fitch was the impartial member of the board.

E. V. (Gene) Staley, one of the most widely known members of No. 21, suffered painful injuries in an accident recently. Mr. Staley, while descending a flight of stairs on Bush street, lost his footing and fell. His arm became wedged between the banister and the wall and was badly wrenched. However, the most painful injury was to Mr. Staley's hip. In falling, the ligaments of the left thigh were badly strained, and it was necessary to take Gene to his hotel on a stretcher. He was confined to bed for some days, but at present is able to be about on crutches, and expects within a few weeks to be able to resume his occupation as salesman for the Monotype Composition Company. Although Mr. Staley is well above the three score and ten mark in years, his remarkable constitution promises speedy recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Staley make their home at the Grand Union Hotel and any of Gene's friends will be warmly welcomed when calling.

Word has been received from Secretary-Treasurer Hays that because of the injunction granted by the United States District Court in the Mailers case, the delivery of the 1928 book of laws will be delayed. Two copies of the 1928 book were secured by the writer by air mail for use in scale negotiations, and it is presumed that the letter received from the International secretary that reprinting will be necessary because of the injunction granted the Mailers.

The status of the Mailer question, in so far as has been learned, is that the provisions of the constitution repealed by the Indianapolis convention and the referendum as they apply to the Mailers

## M. Friedman & Co.

259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Assets.....	\$117,394,234.04
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,850,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$600,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



are returned to force and effect, the same as if no action had been taken. By enjoining amendments adopted by a referendum vote of all members of the Typographical Union desiring a voice through such referendum, it is held by the courts that the membership of the Typographical Union has not the right to put all members and local unions upon a basis of equality, but that the Mailers are to enjoy the special privilege of voting for five members of the executive council, while the printer members are permitted to vote for only four. It is understood that an appeal will be taken to the United States Circuit Court in an effort to have the injunction dissolved or modified.

#### Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

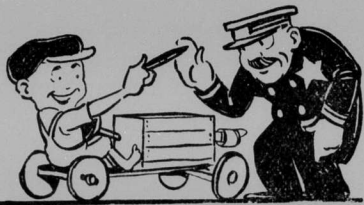
A very cordial attitude permeated the shop and manifested itself noticeably toward the scale committee man, Don Stauffer, when he resumed work Monday following the able efforts of himself and colleagues in boosting the pay check a couple of bucks weekly.

Apparently the News contemplates survival even in face of a raise in wages. Foreman Davy put the boots to an old model Merg early this week, replacing it with a No. 26. With a bandaged hand Machinist Bill Leslie got back on the job superintending its installation. A few days previously he figured in a painful accident.

Frankness, that's Lou Schmidt's outstanding trait. He frankly confessed that he would never have returned from a Christmas-New Year layoff if an impelling urge—poverty—had not been so strong.

Red Balthasar expects to get his card in a few months, bearing which in mind he reasons he may permit himself social relaxation in moderation. A lover of Terpsichore, with no fear of leap year, each Saturday evening he oozes into Oakland's unique organization, the Lonesome Club, frequented mainly by gentlemen mellowed by the suns of many summers and ladies of unimpeachable reputation and a variability of countenance that proves the fallibility of beauty parlor operators. Among this silent coterie Mr. Balthasar indulges a penchant for the schottische, two-step, waltz and polka, he understanding these to be the latest ballroom steps.

To learn high-pressure salesmanship, study Eddie Porter's methods. They point to a McAllister street training. Absorbing all the technique available, Eddie graduated into the second-hand game on his own, used cars included. An instance of his capacity was when he offered to exchange a bus costing him \$25 for a Dodge roadster, two new tires, a battery and \$50 in cash. His customer perspired freely trying to scare up the dough, being in possession of the accessories as well as a great dread that Eddie might change his mind and not let him become owner of so good a car.



Another of Mr. Porter's clients, Bert Coleman, was more wary and the used car dealer's high-pressure methods were considerably deflated, with Eddie himself pretty near out of wind from talking so long and forcibly, before the machine changed ownership. Ancient though it be, the bus can attain a velocity of nigh onto 30 miles an hour, so Bert, aware of danger from speed cops, also bought a box of cigars to appease the pugnacious. Perhaps, too, the celerity of his means of transportation influenced Bert to join the Eagles, feeling more at ease among high flyers.

The first man to throw his hat in the ring, so far as known, is Alfie Moore. He feels that an early announcement of his candidacy for delegate,

if it does no good, will at least do no harm. Promises of support from many sources are pouring in on the sage of rotation of work, and if they vote as they talk, Alexander Freeman can pack his grip preparatory to a trip to Atlanta.

#### MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The following communication was received from Secretary Hays of the I. T. U.:

"Edward P. Garrigan,

"Secretary, Mailers No. 18.

"Dear Secretary:

"The United States Court at Indianapolis has just issued a permanent injunction restraining the International Typographical Union from putting into effect laws adopted by the last convention and the referendum, in regards to the Mailers and the Mailers' Trade District Union. This order of the court prevents the distribution of the 1928 book of laws for the present. I am calling this matter to your attention so you will understand why copies of the laws for 1928 have not reached you.

(Signed) "J. W. HAYS."

Sunday will be the regular meeting day, and we will have a very busy one, I think. The members who have been hollering for a new scale committee will have an opportunity to vote for one at the meeting. Nominations are now open. The president took steps to protect the membership in the controversy with the M. T. D. U. One of the important questions will be the payment of our back assessments to the Mailers' Trade District Union.

The members are very glad to see Brother Doc Matison up and around again.

Brother Frank Raubigger, who toured Europe for six months, had to come home to be hurt. Going home from work one night he was thrown from a car in front of his house, the fall causing him to chip a piece of bone off his elbow. He is getting along nicely, nursing a housemaid's elbow. Maybe it is a mailer's elbow. See Joe Howard.

The officers and members of the Mailers' Union sincerely hope that Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council will be up and around very soon.

#### HOW WAGE FIGURES ARE JUGGLED.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that 228 millionaires in 1926 paid taxes on a total income of \$546,595,524. Wages and salaries produced \$16,000,000 of this amount. This is an average wage of \$70,350 and is included in the total amount paid in wages and salaries in this country. The same system is used below the millionaire class. When workers who are paid less than a living wage read of the total wages paid and the grand average throughout the nation, they wonder who is getting the money. The report of these 228 millionaires indicate how the average is boosted and how wage figures are juggled.

#### DODGE REGULATION.

Heads of private detective agencies in New York City have changed their minds about being regulated by the state.

Without the slightest trace of humor they notified the Baumes Crimes Commission they will organize along lines similar to the Bar Association, so they "will be able to weed out all undesirables, to organize a clearing house and examine into the reliability of detectives seeking licenses as operators."

He who does not advance falls back. He who stops is overwhelmed, outdistanced, crushed. He who ceases to grow greater becomes smaller. He who leaves off gives up. The stationary condition is the beginning of the end.—Amiel.

## W. L. Douglas Shoes

(Union Made)

**Prices \$5.<sup>00</sup> to \$8.<sup>50</sup>**

A UNION STORE WITH EVERY  
PAIR OF SHOES UNION MADE.  
MEN'S EXCLUSIVELY



**R. A. FRENCH**

2611 Mission Street

At 22nd St., adjoining The Owl Drug Co.

SAVE \$5.50 to \$8.50 at Kelleher & Browne's reorganization SALE. Buy that new suit or overcoat NOW. Union Made, always!



**KELLEHER & BROWNE**  
716 MARKET ST., near Kearny



149 Powell Street, San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in All Principal Cities in California

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE



2415 MISSION—Near 20th  
Lowest prices and biggest values in  
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,  
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our  
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK  
GUARANTEE**



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 6, 1927.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary O'Connell was excused on account of sickness.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Janitors No. 9, J. Charcho, G. Magnuson, May McCullough, P. DeBleeker, J. Cummins. Grocery Clerks, Margaret Finknbinder, vice A. N. Seslia. Bakery Drivers, Frank Egan, C. Kreutzberg. Geo. Kidwell. Garment Workers, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna M. Culberson, Nellie Casey, Margaret Stump, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Kate Donovan, Catherine Barrett. Miscellaneous Employees, Robert Woods, Andy Barber, James Andrews, Geo. Riley, F. J. Clancy, Matt Williamson, J. D. Gray, Geo. Eastman, Arthur Watson. Cooks No. 44, Max Benkert, Emil Buehrer, John Bernhardt, Ed Griffiths, Leon Mabile, J. L. McDonald, Bernard Schiff, Claude Spencer, A. N. Oliver, D. Zanklaris. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Wm. Hargest, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of Pittsburgh, Pa., thanking Council and unions for shipment of clothing. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of donations for the Mine Workers now on strike, and urging all trade unionists to keep up the good work.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the standing of Coopers' Union No. 65.

**Referred to Labor Clarion**—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to a demand for the union label, card and button.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Do not patronize Mutual Stores. Auto Mechanics—Made

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

a donation to Miners and will send clothing. Waiters No. 30—The Only Jail Restaurant, 191 Eddy street, organized. Cooks No. 44—Are not yet satisfied with the Only Jail Restaurant. Miscellaneous Employees—Thanked the Chauffeurs for assistance in organizing the Only Jail Restaurant. Upholsterers—Requested a demand for the union label when buying furniture. Office Employees—County Clerk H. I. Mulcrevey issued orders to office stewards not to collect any more dues, which is contrary to union ethics. Garment Workers—Reported that the Nogar Clothing Company of Reading, Pa., is unfair; requested a demand for the union label when purchasing shirts, overalls and clothing. Cracker Bakers—Requested all trade unionists not to patronize the National Biscuit Company's goods. Teachers—Requested assistance in organizing Teachers.

**Trade Union Promotional League**—Will hold election of officers for the ensuing term; ask co-operation of all unionists.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—In the matter of the letter from the Longshoremen's Association, a sub-committee was appointed to take matter up with Riggers and Stevedores for the purpose of adjusting the points at issue. Report concurred in.

**Receipts**—\$425.06. **Expenses**—\$205.04.

Council adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

### PEACE FOR PRESSMEN.

A hope for encouragement of industrial peace in America was contained in a statement of policies issued by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in connection with the announcement of the renomination of the present administration headed by George L. Berry, president.

A statement issued from the union headquarters said:

"First—We recognize the traditional American policy of both the propriety and legitimacy of personal ownership of property and that American industry has developed as the result of the right of an individual or a group of individuals to own properties and things free from government interference.

"Second—We recognize the value and utility of industrial peace not only as it affects our membership, but the employers and the general public, and we are, in consequence, committed to the proposition of securing the adjustment of our differences by the process of conciliation and, if that fails, by the process of arbitration, and as the result of this attitude we have been able to eliminate the disastrous results that accrue from strikes.

"Third—We have recognized the necessity of giving attention and regard to our membership's welfare in the benevolent aspect through the establishment and maintenance of a sanatorium for tuberculosis, a home for the age and the incapacitated, the payment of pensions to those who have reached the age of retirement, and the payment of large mortuary benefits.

"Fourth—The men who have been reselected by being nominated practically in all instances without any opposition and who now automatically become the officials of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America are dedicated to the policies that have made for us a successful American trades union, in contravention to Americanism."

Besides Berry, the officers associated with him who were reselected without the necessity of an election are: William H. McHugh of Philadelphia, Shuford B. Marks of Chicago, George R. Brunet of Montreal, P. J. O'Donnell of Detroit, vice-presidents, and Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer.

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Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

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## THE SUN'S RAYS

do not burn until brought to a focus. Ambition, too, needs to be brought to a focus on some worthwhile object. A "Humboldt Ambition Bond" will help you save money for important purposes. Ask for your copy.

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**FEEBLE-MINDED AND DISEASED.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Facts of importance to every state in this country are shown in the almshouse report just issued by the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation.

It is entitled "Some American Almshouses—A Study," and is the result of a survey of 75 almshouses in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in connection with the study of old age dependency made by the Industrial Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation.

The report declares that the almshouse problem is far from being wholly one of old age, as almost half of the inmates were found to be under 65 years of age. It finds the problem largely one of feeble-mindedness and chronic diseases.

The study was made by a committee of women, including Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. William A. Barstow, Mrs. Albert Harris, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer and Miss Olive Wade, all of New York; Miss Maude Wetmore of Rhode Island, and Miss Estelle Stewart of the Statistical Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Miss Stewart has just completed a study of almshouses throughout the country. She directed the survey of the Women's Department and compiled the report.

The first necessary step in efficient and effective operation of almshouses and indeed of all forms of public charity, the investigators found, is the adoption of the country as the smallest unit of administration, and the elimination of all smaller political subdivisions as a factor in poor relief. Further findings are:

2. The development of enlightened and efficient systems of outdoor relief; mothers' pensions; the encouragement of child welfare and child placing agencies as tending to the reduction of almshouse population.

3. Physical conditions vary widely, from excellent to very bad, but standards of maintenance are generally as high as the physical factors of buildings and equipment permit.

4. Buildings are often poor and inadequate, and organization is serious in a number of cases.

5. Practically all almshouses are understaffed.

6. Food is abundant and wholesome and, except in rare instances, well cooked and good.

7. Neglect and indifference, where found, are chargeable to the public and their elected officials, seldom to the persons in immediate charge of the almshouses.

8. Inhumanity and deliberate abuse were not found in a single instance, and wilful neglect is extremely rare.

Pointing out that almshouses tend more and more to become the refuge of those suffering from every kind of chronic and incurable disease, because general hospitals are unable to take chronic cases, the report says:

"Arraignment of lack of proper care of the chronic sick in most institutions cannot be too severe. Comparatively few almshouses have adjusted to the demands made upon them by the constantly increasing numbers of the infirm, the incurable and the chronic sick.

"Those which have so adjusted are pointing the way to a development that must come—the hospitalization of the almshouses, bringing with it a trained personnel qualified to meet the demand for a specialized care.

"Almshouses must become in part adequately equipped hospitals for the care and treatment of the chronic sick. To that end buildings must be adapted to meet the growing demand, and medical and nursing service must be provided."

Lack of community interest in these institutions and their inmates is held responsible by the committee for most of the conditions found.

**"LISTEN, SON."**

"Listen, son, I am saying this to you as you lie asleep, one little paw crumpled under your cheek and the blond curls stickily wet on your damp forehead. I have stolen into your room alone. Just a few minutes ago, as I sat reading my paper in the library, a hot, stifling sense of remorse swept over me. I could not resist it. Guiltily I came to your bedside.

"These are the things I was thinking, son: I had been cross to you; I scolded you as you were dressing for school because you gave your face merely a dab with a towel. I took you to task for not cleaning your shoes. I called out angrily when I found you had thrown some of your things on the floor.

"At breakfast I found fault, too. You spilled things. You gulped down your food. You put your elbows on the table. You spread butter too thick on your bread. And as you started off to play and I made for my train you turned and waved a little hand and called, 'Good-bye, Daddy,' and I frowned and said in reply, 'Hold your shoulders back.'

"Then it began all over again in the late afternoon. As I came up the hill road I spied you, down on your knees playing marbles. There were holes in your stockings. I humiliated you before your boys friends by making you march ahead of me back to the house. 'Stockings were expensive—and if you had to buy them you would be more careful.' Imagine that, son, from a father! It was such stupid, silly logic.

"Do you remember later when I was reading in the library how you came in, softly, timidly, with a sort of hurt look in your eyes? When I glanced up over my paper, impatient at the interruption, you hesitated at the door. 'What is it you want?' I snapped.

"You said nothing, but ran across the room in one tempestuous plunge and threw your arms around my neck and kissed me again and again, and your small arms tightened with an affection that God had set blooming in your heart and which even neglect could not wither. And then you were gone, pattering up the stairs.

"Well, son, it was shortly afterward that my paper slipped from my hands and a terrible sickening fear came over me. Suddenly, I saw myself as I really was, in all my horrible selfishness, and I felt sick at heart.

"What was habit doing to me? The habit of complaining, fault-finding, of reprimanding—all of these were my reward to you for being a boy. I was measuring you by the yardstick of my own years.

"And there was so much that was good, and fine, and true in your character. You did not deserve my treatment of you, son. The little heart of you was as big as the dawn itself over the wide hills. All this was shown by your spontaneous impulse to rush in and kiss me good-night. Nothing else matters tonight, son. I have come to your bedside in the darkness, and I have knelt there, choking with emotion and so ashamed.

"It is a feeble atonement. I know you would not understand these things if I told them to you

during your waking hours, yet I must say what I am saying. I must burn sacrificial fires, alone, here in your bedroom, and make free confession. And I have prayed to God to strengthen me in my new resolve. Tomorrow I will be a real daddy! I will chum with you and suffer when you suffer and laugh when you laugh. I will bite my tongue when impatient words come. I will keep saying as if it was a ritual: 'He is nothing but a boy—a little boy.'

"I am afraid I have visualized you as a man. Yet as I see you now, son, crumpled and weary in your cot, I see that you are still a baby. Yesterday you were in your mother's arms, your head on her shoulder. I have asked too much, too much.

"Dear boy. Dear little son. A penitent kneels at your infant shrine here in the moonlight. I kiss the little fingers and the damp forehead and the yellow curl, and if it were not for waking you I would snatch you up and crush you to my heart.

"Tears came, and heartache and remorse, and I think a greater, deeper love, when you ran through the library door and wanted to kiss me."—Selected—Mixer and Server.

**TEAPOT DOME ORDERED RETURNED.**

Federal District Judge T. Blake Kennedy ordered Harry Sinclair and the Mammoth Oil Company to return Teapot Dome oil fields to the government, as instructed by the United States Supreme Court.

When the case was first before Judge Kennedy he ruled in favor of the company. The decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals and this decision was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Judge Kennedy's first decision was the only reversal the government met in its long contest to secure control of Teapot Dome and the Elk Hills oil fields.

The bread earned by the sweat of the brow is thrice blessed bread, and it is far sweeter than the tasteless loaf of idleness.—Crowquill.

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CLOSES  
SATURDAYS  
AT  
6 P. M.**Brief Items of Interest**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Jesse H. Stepp of the railroad trainmen, Thomas Lapsley of the carpenters, John Nyborg of the sailors.

Reports from the St. Francis Hospital are to the effect that Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council is making very satisfactory progress, but because of the nature of his illness it is necessary for him to remain absolutely quiet for a time. He does not know definitely when it will be possible for him to return to his home, because he must await the permission of his physician, who knows that he will abide by diet regulations while in the hospital.

A sub-committee of the organizing committee of the Labor Council has been appointed to confer with the riggers and stevedores in an effort to iron out any differences that may exist among the men in this line of work so that they may all get together and act in harmony in one organization.

A letter of thanks for contributions to the miners in Pennsylvania has been received by the Labor Council from Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, with the urgent request that the good work be continued as the need for assistance is very pressing and the strikers are putting up a stubborn and successful resistance to the efforts of their greedy employers to wear them out.

It was reported to the Labor Council last Friday night that, while it has been the practice of the Office Employees' Union to have stewards collect the monthly dues in the different offices, County Clerk Mulcrevy has recently ordered the representative in his office to cease doing so.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Janitors No. 9, J. Charcho, G. Magnuson, May McCullough, P. D. Bleeker, J. Cummins. Grocery Clerks, Margaret F. Akenbinder, vice A. N. Seslia. Bakery

Drivers, Frank Egan, C. Kreutzberg, Geo. Kidwell. Garment Workers, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna M. Culberson, Nellie Casey, Margaret Stump, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Kate Donovan, Catherine Barrett. Miscellaneous Employees, Robert Woods, Andy Barber, James Andrews, Geo. Riley, F. J. Clancy, Matt Williamson, J. D. Gray, Geo. Eastman, Arthur Watson. Cooks No. 44, Max Benkert, Emil Buehrer, John Bernhardt, Ed Griffith, Leon Mabile, J. L. McDonald, Bernard Schiff, Claude Spencer, A. N. Oliver, D. Zanklaris.

Mrs. Sara Agnes Conboy, widely known labor advocate, died late Sunday last at her Brooklyn home after a brief illness. She was international secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America. She was the only woman representative of labor on the Council of National Defense during the World War and the only woman chosen by the American Federation of Labor to attend the British Trade Union Congress at Portsmouth in 1920. Mrs. Conboy was 57.

The golden anniversary of the formation of the Barbers' Protective Society, an organization of employers and employees, will be celebrated with a banquet and dance at the roof garden of the Hotel Whitcomb on the night of January 15th. The society is local and was formed in 1878 by a group of ten barbers who happened to assemble to while away leisure hours in the old Nucleus Saloon at Third and Market streets.

An employee working under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act is limited in appeal to the Industrial Accident Commission and cannot obtain redress in a court, according to a decision handed down Monday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision upholds dismissal of a suit of W. F. Sarbor against the Aetna Life Insurance Company for \$10,000. Sarbor got a piece of steel in his leg in July, 1923, and an

operation was performed, it is alleged. Sarbor also alleges the steel was not removed until a second operation in 1926, and charges deceit in the first operation. He filed suit in the District Court, which sustained a demurrer challenging its jurisdiction. Sarbor unsuccessfully appealed from this action.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 is to be represented at the Labor Council during the ensuing term by the following, reports Secretary Andy Barber: Robert Woods, James Andrews, George Riley, Andy Barber, F. H. Clancy, Matt Williamson, J. D. Gray, George Eastman and Arthur Watson.

The delegates from Garment Workers No. 131 elected to the Labor Council for the following year are: Sarah S. Hagan, Anna M. Culberson, Nellie Casey, Margaret Stump, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Kate Donovan and Catherine Barrett.

R. A. French, for more than twenty years a member of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, has opened up a business of his own, located at 2611 Mission street, near Twenty-second, and would be pleased to have friends and members of unions call upon him in order that he may show them the values he has to offer at very low prices.

William R. Castro, 50, of 1511 Florida street, trackman for the Municipal Railways, was struck and seriously injured by an automobile on Geary street last Wednesday night. Attending physicians at Park Emergency Hospital said there was little hope for his recovery. Milfon Lathan, 2808 Fulton street, driver of the machine, was cited for reckless driving. Patrolman J. J. McCarthy of Park Station, who served a summons on Lathan, said Lathan turned out to pass another car when he struck Castro. In the event of Castro's death Lathan will be charged with manslaughter, McCarthy said.

**CONTINUED WAGE GAINS SEEN.**

In a summary prepared for the National Bureau of Economic Research, Prof. Frederick C. Mills of Columbia University predicts a continued rise in wages for industrial workers in the next decade or two.

As a basis for his forecast Prof. Mills briefly outlines price levels of the past 37 years. He shows that earnings of per capita labor in manufacturing lines have increased approximately 2.5 per cent a year since 1922, while the price level since that year has been stable. He expects continuation of this stability to push earning powers to higher levels.

"Stability is not impossible, for organized intelligence may in the future play a part it has never played before in determining the trend of price level," Prof. Mills says. In speaking of real earnings he says that money earnings corrected for changes in cost of living have been increasing at a rate of about 1.5 per cent a year. Prof. Mills' figures are based on information secured from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Perhaps no good man ever succeeded wholly; but assuredly no good work done with a man's whole heart and strength in a good cause is ever wasted.—Michael Collins.

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